

SOUTH ANXIOUS TO HEAR PRESIDENT ON DEFENSE

Virginia, Maryland, South Carolina
and Alabama Extend In-
vitations.

OTHERS WILL FOLLOW LATER

Committee From Legislature of This
State Asks Executive to Address
Joint Session—Believed That Trip
to This Section Will Be Arranged.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 24.—
The South wants to hear President
Wilson on national defense. As a re-
sult, it is believed that the President
will include the Southern States in his
second tour of the country when he
speaks in behalf of the better prepared-
ness legislation now pending in Con-
gress.

Four States—Maryland, Virginia,
South Carolina and Alabama—invited
the President to deliver addresses in
the chief cities, and to-morrow North
Carolina will ask him to speak at
Raleigh.

The invitation from Virginia was ex-
tended by a committee from the Legis-
lature of that State. The President
was asked to address a joint session of
the Senate and the House, at his con-
venience. The invitation was extended
by State Senators Addison and Cannon,
Delegates Browning, Steek and Myers,
and Senators Martin and Swanson and
Representatives Glass, Carlin and
Flood. The President strongly in-
dicated that he will be glad to accept
this invitation if he can make his ar-
rangements accordingly.

The Maryland invitation was ex-
tended by a delegation from the Old
Town Merchants' and Manufacturers'
Association. The President was asked
to attend the annual banquet of the
Old Town Association, to be held at
the Bennett Hotel on February 25.

Earlier in the day Representative J.
Thomas Hefflin, of Alabama, went to
the White House and told the Presi-
dent he is wanted in Alabama to speak
on national defense, and he hopes he
will arrange a Southern tour to include
Alabama.

The congressional delegation from
South Carolina, headed by Senator Till-
man, also invited the President to de-
liver an address in that State, saying
that the people there wanted to hear
him on the subject which is now upper-
most in their minds.

The invitation to speak at Raleigh
will be extended by Representative
Pou, of North Carolina.

The Southern makers of Congress do
not hesitate to declare that they want
the public sentiment in their section
aroused in favor of the plans to
strengthen the army and navy. Many
of the Southerners in the House are
lukewarm towards the better prepared-
ness program on account of the ap-
parent indifferent sentiment at home.

BRYAN WILL NOT FOLLOW

IN WAKE OF PRESIDENT

MIAMI, FLA., January 24.—William
J. Bryan to-day issued a statement
saying he had no intention of follow-
ing in the wake of President Wilson
in his trip through the Middle West
making a series of speeches in answer
to those of the President on prepared-
ness. He said he would remain in
Miami until he left for Lincoln, Neb.,
on February 26 to attend a birthday
dinner.

Mr. Bryan said he would make a few
speeches on his way to Lincoln, but
the trip would have no connection with
that of the President, and his refer-
ences to preparedness would be along
the line of the addresses he delivered
last fall. The dates for his speeches,
Mr. Bryan said were arranged before
it was announced that Mr. Wilson
would make his speaking tour. Friends
of Mr. Bryan in Congress recently an-
nounced they were considering asking
the former secretary to follow the
President.

FEDERAL INCOME

TAX UPHELD; NEW

REVENUE SOURCE

(Continued from First Page.)

could not be interpreted as embracing
limitations as to the nature and char-
acter of income to be taxed. To con-
sider it as embracing limitations, such
as not authorizing a progressive tax,
he held, was irreconcilable with the
purpose of the amendment. He ex-
plained, too, that the uniformity of
excise taxes required by the Constitu-
tion was geographical uniformity, and
not uniformity of application as to
classes.

The chief justice further held that
the tax did not violate the "due pro-
cess" provision of the Constitution by
imposing a higher rate of taxation on
incomes above \$20,000 than on those
below that figure or by other pro-
visions.

357,515 INCOMES SUBJECT

TO TAX LAST YEAR

According to last year's returns,
there were 357,515 incomes subject to
the Federal income tax. They were
divided as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| \$1,000.00 and more..... | 60 |
| \$500.00 to \$1,000.00..... | 114 |
| \$100.00 to \$500.00..... | 69 |
| \$50.00 to \$100.00..... | 147 |
| \$25.00 to \$50.00..... | 139 |
| \$20.00 to \$25.00..... | 233 |
| \$15.00 to \$20.00..... | 406 |
| \$10.00 to \$15.00..... | 1,189 |
| \$5.00 to \$10.00..... | 3,660 |
| \$4.00 to \$5.00..... | 3,165 |
| \$3.00 to \$4.00..... | 6,608 |
| \$2.00 to \$3.00..... | 5,483 |
| \$1.00 to \$2.00..... | 8,672 |
| \$15.00 to \$20.00..... | 15,790 |
| \$10.00 to \$15.00..... | 34,141 |
| \$5.00 to \$10.00..... | 127,448 |
| \$1.00 to \$5.00..... | 66,525 |
| \$5.00 to \$10.00..... | 82,745 |

FIVE SEPARATE SUITS

TO TEST CONSTITUTIONALITY

Five separate suits to test the con-
stitutionality of the new income tax
were brought in the Federal courts
throughout the country soon after the
law became effective, and all found
their way to the Supreme Court of the
United States soon after.

For nearly fifty years the fight for
and against a Federal income tax has
been somewhere in the courts.

The income tax imposed during the
Civil War and the years immediately
following were not attacked with the
seriousness in later years. It was not
until the Cleveland administration
placed an income tax in the Wilson
tariff act that the fight became serious.
The contest over the validity of the

tax in 1894 and 1895 before the Supreme
Court was one of the most bitter ever
fought out before that court. One of
the lawyers, James C. Carter, warned
the court against setting up its judg-
ment to thwart the will of 60,000,000
people. Joseph H. Choate, opposing,
called upon the court to exercise its
judicial power, regardless of any popu-
lar or populist propaganda.

At first the court decided that the
tax was unconstitutional as to rents
from land, because it was a direct tax
not apportioned according to popula-
tion, and was unconstitutional as to
interest on municipal bonds. Only
eight judges participated, and they
were evenly divided as to the validity
of other features of the law. A rehear-
ing was granted, and Justice Jackson,
then dying, took his place on the bench
to listen to the last arguments in his
lifetime. Justice Jackson voted to sus-
tain the law. Justice Harlan created a
sensation by announcing from the
bench that another justice had changed
his mind and brought on the question,
and the entire tax, both as to rents
and as to income from personality, was
set aside on the ground that it was a
direct tax, and not apportioned ac-
cording to population, as was required
by the Constitution of direct taxes.

PROCLAIMED AS AMENDMENT

TO CONSTITUTION IN 1913

An agitation for an amendment to
the Constitution then began. It came
to nothing until President Taft recom-
mended the enactment of an excise tax
on corporations to be measured by
their income and an amendment to the
Constitution to permit the levying of
an income tax on all income. The
amendment was submitted to the States
at once, and was proclaimed as the
sixteenth amendment to the Constitu-
tion on March 1, 1913.

It provided:
"The Congress shall have power to
lay and collect taxes on income from
whatever source derived without ap-
portionment among the several States
and without regard to any census or
enumeration."

Congress availed itself of the first
opportunity to exercise the new power
by incorporating into the tariff act,
which became effective October 3, 1913,
the present income tax. Five suits, all
challenging the validity of certain fea-
tures of the tax, were:

Frank R. Brushaber, stockholder of
the Union Pacific Railroad Company,
seeking in the New York Federal
courts to enjoin the company from pay-
ing the tax.

John F. Dodge and Horace E. Dodge,
manufacturers of Detroit, Mich., in the
Michigan Federal courts to enjoin the
internal revenue collector from collect-
ing the tax largely on the ground that
it discriminated against copartnerships
in favor of corporations.

John R. Stanton, stockholder of the
Baltimore Mining Company, in the Mas-
sachusetts Federal courts, to enjoin the
company and others from paying the
tax largely because of the 5 per cent
annual deduction from income allowed
mining companies for ore depletion.

Tyee Realty Company, in the New
York Federal courts to enjoin the col-
lector of internal revenue.

Edwin Thorne, in the New York Fed-
eral courts, to enjoin the collector
largely on the ground that the addi-
tional or surtax imposed on incomes
over \$20,000 was unconstitutional.

In each instance the lower court held
the tax constitutional, and the case was
brought to the Supreme Court of Ap-
peals. The cases were advanced for
early hearing and were submitted to
the court for decision on October 15,
1915, twenty years after the first great
income tax decision.

VICTORY FOR SHIPPERS

ALL OVER COUNTRY

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
WASHINGTON, January 24.—The Su-
preme Court of the United States hand-
led down a decision in the case of the
New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk
Railroad against the Peninsular Pro-
duce Exchange of Maryland, which will
have a most important bearing upon
the future movement of perishable
freight from the Eastern Shore terri-
tory.

In effect, the court held that the Car-
mack amendment to the act to regu-
late commerce provides that an initial
railroad must assume liability for dam-
ages sustained by shipments on account
of delayed delivery, as well as li-
ability for damages from any other
cause. This is what the producers con-
tended for, and is a great victory for
the shippers all over the country.

The judgment in the test case was
an insignificant sum, in proportion to
the bigger issue involved. The court
awards damages in the sum of \$133.60
to the exchange, which is the amount
of loss sustained in a shipment of ber-
ries from Marion, Md., to New York.

It seems from the record that the
N. Y. P. & N. and its connections failed
to deliver this shipment to New York
on a given market day, and as a result
of the delay the price dropped 16 cen-
ts a quart. Suit was brought by the ex-
change for the damages. This was
awarded by the lower Maryland court
and again by the Maryland Court of
Appeals. The Supreme Court to-day
upheld the Maryland ruling.

Under this decision, the initial car-
rier is responsible for the full amount
of damages from whatever cause.

Auto Truck Collides With Car.

An automobile truck of the Fulton
Brick Company collided with Broad
and Twenty-fifth Street car No. 520 at
Broad and Allen Avenue yesterday af-
ternoon. T. A. Tucker, 1317 Taylor
Street, driver of the truck, was slightly
injured. The street car was badly
damaged, but the truck escaped with
slight damages, according to the police
report.

CELESTINS

VICHY

Owned by and bottled under the direct
control of the French Government

Natural Alkaline

Water

Used at meals
prevents Dys-
pepsia and re-
lieves Gout, In-
digestion and
Uratic Acid.

Ask your Physician

Note the Name

CELESTINS

Water

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CELESTINS

PRESIDENT MAY SUPPORT CLARKE'S AMENDMENT

Provides Independence for Philip-
pines in Not Less Than Two and
Not More Than Four Years.

CONFERENCE AT WHITE HOUSE

Hitchcock, Chairman of Committee,
Will Talk to Other Senators Be-
fore Deciding Definitely if Change
Will Be Accepted.

WASHINGTON, January 24.—Grant-
ing of independence to the Philippine
Islands in not less than two years
and not more than four years may be
favored by the Wilson administration.
Senator Hitchcock, chairman of the
Senate Philippine Committee, dis-
cussed with President Wilson late to-
day a provision to that effect which
Senator Clarke, of Arkansas, had in-
troduced as an amendment to the
pending Philippine bill.

After conferring with the President,
Senator Hitchcock, while he did not
say what the President had said, in-
dicated it was probable the amend-
ment would have the administration's
support. He said he would have to
talk with other Senators before de-
ciding definitely if the change would
be accepted. The President previously
opposed another amendment proposed
by Senator Clarke proposing inde-
pendence for the Philippines within
two years.

The Clarke amendment would direct
the President to provide cooperation
of the powers in a pledge to maintain
the sovereignty of the islands, and if
such an agreement could not be
reached, would authorize him to
guarantee on behalf of the United
States alone the independence of the
islands for a period of four years. It
also would give the President power
to negotiate the adjustment of all
property rights and reserve and ac-
quire lands needed by the United
States for naval bases and coaling sta-
tions, and would provide that, in case
the United States should be at war,
or some other emergency would make
it advisable to release the islands at
the time, the President would be

"Authorized by proclamation, duly
made and published, to extend the time
to and including the date of the final
adjournment of the final session of
Congress which shall convene next
after the date of the expiration of the
four years, and thus afford Con-
gress an opportunity in its discretion
to further consider the situation in the
islands."

AROUSES ANIMATED

DISCUSSION IN SENATE

Senator Clarke's amendment aroused
animated discussion in the Senate.
Senator Colt, Republican, asserted
that it would be an act of injustice to
the Filipinos and a breach of good faith
on the part of the United States to
grant independence within the time
proposed by the amendment.

Senator Borah said he did not believe
the Filipinos would be capable of self-
government within a century.
"It would be altogether to our ad-
vantage to drop the Philippines," he
said, however. "If we stay longer, we
are staying for the benefit of the Fili-
pino, not for the United States. To my
way of thinking, it would be better
to cut loose from them right now, and
let them work out their own salvation.
I believe we should either adopt this
amendment or let them know they
cannot acquire the capacity for self-
government in fifty years."

Senator Thomas agreed that the
islanders were not ready for self-
government. "I do not believe if the
United States kept the Philippines for-
ever, with the sole purpose of edu-
cating them to govern themselves, that
we would succeed," he added. "If we
could, I do not think there is any ques-
tion of the duty of the United States
involved. Our duty is to let them go
just as soon as possible for the advan-
tage and for the safety of the United
States."

Charged With Disorder.

Ray Browning and Guy Ford were
arrested by Policeman Tiller yester-
day on a charge of being disorderly
and on the property of R. C. Seal.

Bald Alleged Disorderly House.

Policemen Sweet, C. L. Williams and
Waldron, early yesterday morning
raided Maime Gentry's house, at 610
Buchanan Street, and arrested her on a
charge of maintaining a disorderly
house there. She with John Landrum,
Lloyd Sims and Laura Smith, were also
charged with being disorderly there.

PENSIONS FOR

ALL THE BLIND

People Who Cannot See Are
Deserving of a Liberal
Pension Each Year.

But Some Who Will Not See
Must Suffer.

There should be a pension for the
people who cannot see, but those who
will not see are not deserving of sym-
pathy. With Tanlae being praised
from one end of the country to the
other, and thousands of people telling
of the reason why every one should not
be in good health.

Troubles that seem small may de-
velop into a dangerous sickness. W. W.
Allen, upon being interviewed by Mr.
Prince at his home, on 26 Wood Street,
said: "Everything I ate would cause
gas to form on my stomach, and I was
badly constipated, causing headaches.
I was tired all the time, and could not
sleep on account of nervousness. I
saw Tanlae advertised, and was im-
pressed with it. Since taking it my
appetite has improved and I am not
troubled with gas. I feel much bet-
ter and my digestion is fine. I have
not been constipated since and have
more life in me than I have had for a
long time. My general condition is
much improved. Tanlae is the best
tonic I have ever taken, and I recom-
mend it to every one who is sick."

The quick and easy way in which
Tanlae affects relief from suffering is
wonderful and something new in the
annals of medicine history. And what
it has done for thousands of others
will do for the reader. Go to-day
to one of the Tanlae stores and get a
bottle of Tanlae. Mr. Prince
is always at the Broad and Third
Street store, where he will courteously
explain Tanlae. Price, 31 per bottle.—
Advertisement.

Aeroplanes Lost in Recent Raids

Thirteen British and Nine or
Ten German Machines De-
stroyed on Western Front.

LONDON, January 24.—In the House
of Commons this afternoon H. L. Ten-
nant, Under-Secretary for War, an-
nounced that the English had lost thir-
teen aeroplanes on the western front
in the last four weeks, and the Ger-
mans had lost nine or ten. In this
period the British employed 138 ma-
chines and crossed the German lines
1,237 times. The Germans, during the
same period, have used approximately
twenty aeroplanes, in which they have
crossed the British line 310 times.

Mr. Tennant said that in the western
theater of war the English are using
nearly seven times as many aeroplanes
as the Germans.

Aerial battles, Mr. Tennant said, have
occurred over and behind the German
lines. Owing to the westerly winds,
German aircraft, if struck, plained
down to their own lines. This the
British craft were unable to do in case
of similar accident.

BELGIANS WANT TOBACCO

Men in Army Suffering From Lack of
Smoking Material—Americans to
Help Supply Need.

NEW YORK, January 24.—The Bel-
gian army is suffering from a lack of
tobacco, and the Belgian government is
too poor to provide its soldiers with
smoking material, according to Bel-
gian refugees and friends of the Bel-
gians here.

They say that, while the British and
French are amply supplied with pipes,
tobacco and cigarettes by voluntary or-
ganizations formed for that purpose
in France and England, the home
friends of the Belgian soldier are
either impoverished in exile or under
German domination, and unable to sup-
ply the solace of nicotine.

States for the method of the Over-
seas Club, formed in England to furnish
tobacco to British troops in France.
Friends of Belgium in England and
America have formed the Belgian Sol-
diers' Tobacco Fund, with headquarters
in this city.

DEATHS IN VIRGINIA

Dr. William F. Jones.

GLoucester, Va., January 24.—Dr.
William F. Jones died at his home here
to-day. The funeral will be held on
Tuesday afternoon at Ware Church.
Rev. William B. Lee officiating. Dr.
Jones was seventy years old, and was
the oldest practicing physician in the
county, having practiced medicine here

for more than forty years. He was
most highly respected by every one in
the county. His widow and two daugh-
ters survive him.

James Nelson Jamerson.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
LYNCHBURG, Va., January 24.—In-
formation has been received here of the
death recently of James Nelson Jamerson,
a former resident of Lynchburg,
which took place in Shanghai, China.
Mr. Jamerson was formerly employed
here by the old Southern Railway, and
he left here about twenty years ago.
He was ill for a long time in the Astor
Hotel in Shanghai before his death
occurred. Mr. Jamerson was a member
of the American Chamber of Commerce
in China, and he was one of the oldest
American residents of that city, being
about seventy-eight years old at the
time of his death. He was well known
in China and the Far East. He was a
brother of M. C. Jamerson, of Roanoke,
who is the controller of the Norfolk
and Western.

Lewis W. Bibb.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
LYNCHBURG, Va., January 24.—
Lewis W. Bibb, aged thirty-six years,
died to-day after an illness of several
weeks of pneumonia. He was a native
of Louisa County, and was formerly
superintendent of the Metropolitan Life
Insurance Company at its local office.
For two years previous to that he re-
presented that company in Bedford.
Mr. Bibb was a member of Rivermont
Avenue Baptist Church, and he is survived
by his wife and five children.

Lloyd Lomax.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
FREDERICKSBURG, Va., January 24.—
News has been received here of the
death in San Francisco of Lloyd
Lomax, son of the late Judge Thornton
Lomax, of Fredericksburg, aged sixty-
five years. Mr. Lomax was born and
reared in Fredericksburg, and was con-
nected with some of the older families.
He is survived by his widow and two
children.

Mrs. Martha Janie Butler.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
LYNCHBURG, Va., January 24.—Mrs.
Martha Janie Butler, wife of P. H. But-
ler, died on Saturday evening at her
home here. Mrs. Butler was thirty-
six years of age.

William Amos Kilby.

CULPEPER, Va., January 24.—Wil-
liam Amos Kilby, who died at his
home just outside of Culpeper yester-
day after a short illness of grippe, was
buried this afternoon, the services at
the house being conducted by his pas-
tor, Rev. R. P. Lumpkin, and the in-
terment being in the family section at
Fair View Cemetery. Mr. Kilby was a
Confederate veteran, having served at
the beginning of the war in the Sev-
enth Regiment of Virginia Infantry.
Later he volunteered for service in
the Confederate navy and was cap-
tured at Abemarle Sound and taken to
Point Lookout, where he was impris-
oned until the end of the war. The
pallbearers were Major H. C. Burrows,
the oldest practicing physician in the
county, having practiced medicine here

for more than forty years. He was
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